

Phospho-BRCA1 (Ser1524) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB10615

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Rabbit IgG	Polyclonal	WB, IHC-P, IF, ELISA	208	Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

WB (Western Blotting)	1:500-2000
IHC-P (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)	1:50-300
IF (Immunofluorescence)	1:50-300
ELISA (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay)	1:5000-20000

Product Information

Conjugate	Unconjugate
Specificity	Phospho-BRCA1 (Ser1524) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of BRCA1 only when phosphorylated at Ser1524.
Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1mg/ml
Format	Liquid
Formulation	In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol
Shipping	Gel Pack
Storage	Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks
UniProt ID	P38398
Entrez-Gene Id	672

Product Description

This gene encodes a 190 kD nuclear phosphoprotein that plays a role in maintaining genomic stability, and it also acts as a tumor suppressor. The BRCA1 gene contains 22 exons spanning about 110 kb of DNA. The encoded protein combines with other tumor suppressors, DNA damage sensors, and signal transducers to form a large multi-subunit protein complex known as the BRCA1-associated genome surveillance complex (BASC). This gene product associates with RNA polymerase II, and through the C-terminal domain, also interacts with histone deacetylase complexes. This protein thus plays a role in transcription, DNA repair of double-stranded breaks, and recombination. Mutations in this gene are responsible for approximately 40% of inherited breast cancers and more than 80% of inherited breast and ovarian cancers. Alternative splicing plays a role in modulating the subcellular localization and physiological function of this gene. Many alternatively spliced transcript variants, some of which are disease-associated mutations, have been described for this gene, but the full-length nature of only some of these variants has been described. A related pseudogene, which is also located on chromosome 17, has been identified.

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